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URBAN DISTRICT
OF
HEMSWORTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR
1957



HEALTH COMMITTEE 1957/58 - ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Cr. Mrs. E.M. Daykin, J.P., 13, Moorshutt Road, Hemsworth.
Cr. B. Attwood, 170, Tombridge Crescent, Kinsley.
County Ald. A. Bednall, 101, Tombridge Crescent, Kinsley.
Cr. T. Cadman, 31, First Avenue, Fitzwilliam.
Cr. J.P. Donelan, 2, Wakefield Road, Kinsley.
Cr. J. Fisher, 64, Chantry Croft, Kinsley.
Cr. J. Miles, 11, Holgate Gardens, Hemsworth.
County Cr. H. Miles, 94, Highfield Road, Hemsworth.
Cr. E. Nettleton, "Malsmead", Station Road, Hemsworth.
Cr. H.N. Penlington, "High Green", The Marsh, Hemsworth.
Cr. A. Richards, 6, Bronte Grove, Hemsworth.
Cr. J.F. Starling, 47, Grove Lane, Hemsworth.
Cr. P. Staunton, 3, First Avenue, Fitzwilliam.
Cr. E. Wheeler, 1, Grove Place, Hemsworth.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (Including W.R.C.C. Services).

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer for W.R.C.C. Services:

JOHN S. WALTERS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers:

E.E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
J. Hayes, M.B., Ch.B.
K. O'Bierne, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Part-time Clinic Medical Officer:

J.S. Laurie, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Health Inspector:

C.H. Seal, M.A.P.H.I.
Assistant: S. Wheeler.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss D. Marsh Mrs. N. Cookson (part-time)
Miss B. Murgatroyd Mrs. D. Clark (Assistant)
Miss A. Parrott (Geriatrics only)
Mrs. J.A. Wilson (Assistant).

Home Nurses: Miss J.O. Lawton Mrs. M.E. Edwards
 Miss W.C. Spendlove (Relief)

Midwives: Miss M.L. Heyward Mrs. M.V. Porter
 Mrs. D.M. Beaumont (Relief).

Mental Health Social Worker: Miss M. Horsley.

Hemsworth Occupation Centre: Miss O. Porter (Supervisor)
 Mrs. S.M. Rusby Mrs. G.M. Wright
 Miss D. Casey Mr. L.I. Wright.

Physiotherapist: Mrs. A. Siddle.

Speech Therapist: Vacancy.

Clerical: G. Ellis (Chief Clerk), F. Henry (Deputy Chief Clerk),
 C. Miles, Miss E.C. Banner, Miss I. Beaumont,
 Mrs. W.E. Theaker, Miss P.M. Glew, Miss E. Tibble.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEMSWORTH.

Public Health Department,
Adiscombe House,
Barnsley Road,
HEMSWORTH,
near Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Daykin and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the health of your district for the year 1957 including details of the personal health services administered by me as Divisional Medical Officer of the West Riding County Council. The report of your Public Health Inspector is complementary to this report and gives in detail the work of his department.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid year population was 14,010, an increase of 120 on the previous year.

The number of inhabited houses increased by 11 to 4,076.

There were 290 live births and 12 stillbirths during the year compared with 295 and 9 for 1956.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year compared with 14 in the previous year, while the total deaths fell from 337 to 267. I am happy to report no maternal deaths during the year.

Notifiable infectious diseases increased from 256 to 565. Measles accounted for 336 of these but there were 63 cases of scarlet fever and 82 notified cases of dysentery. This was of the Sonne type confirmed by bacteriological examination and there was no evidence to suggest that spread by contaminated food was in any way responsible. On the contrary, all investigations indicated that the spread was by case to case contact particularly in the age group 1 year to 9 years and thereafter to other members of the household. The preventive measures are of course good toilet hygiene with careful hand washing.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis.

Immunisation against diphtheria showed an encouraging increase, more than double the previous year, but still far from satisfactory. Vaccination against poliomyelitis proceeded as fast as supply of vaccine permitted and parents were wisely seeking this protection for their children.



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The Occupation Centre is now fully staffed and all adult males within the Urban and Rural districts willing to accept a place in the workshop have been accommodated.

The demands on the home help service continued to be great, particularly the needs of the elderly.

The home nursing services have also been fully extended and have met the demands on their skill and time in a manner worthy of their profession.

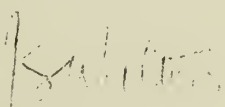
After care arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act have functioned satisfactorily, and the health visitors and midwives continue to maintain their high standards.

I wish to express my appreciation of the work of the ladies on the voluntary committees at the clinics. They make a valuable contribution to the cheerful friendly atmosphere on clinic days.

I am glad to be able to record my thanks to the members of my own staff, all of whom have worked willingly and well to ensure the efficient functioning of the department.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, I thank you and the officials of the Council for your continued interest in the work of the health department.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,


J.S. WALTERS,
M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

PART ONE.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District	4163 acres.
Ratoable Value	£89,246
Product of penny rate	£356
Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid 1957)	14,010
Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.57.	4,076

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
LIVE: Legitimate	138	144	282
Illegitimate	4	4	8
STILL: Legitimate	5	7	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-
TOTAL BIRTHS:	<u>147</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>302</u>

CRUDE RATES.

Live Births	-	20.7 per 1000 estimated population.
Still Births	-	39.7 per 1000 total births.

DEATHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All age groups	152	115	267
All age groups (excluding residents of Southmoor Hospital)	86	50	136
Infants under 1 year	7	2	9
Infants under 4 weeks	4	2	6

CRUDE RATES.

All age groups	19.1 per 1000 estimated population
All age groups (excluding Southmoor Hospital)	9.7 per 1000 estimated population
Infants under 1 year	31.0 per 1000 related live births
Infants under 4 weeks	20.7 per 1000 related live births.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following table (deaths in Southmoor Hospital are also included):-

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
Measles	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
" " lung bronchus	8	-	8
" " breast	-	3	3
" " uterus	-	2	2
" " other sites	13	7	20
Leukaemia	2	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	45	28	73
Coronary disease, angina	17	8	25
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	10	10	20
Other circulatory disease	5	11	16
Influenza	3	2	5
Pneumonia	8	9	17
Bronchitis	9	3	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	23	38
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	-	1	1
	152	115	267

There has been a decrease of 70 deaths on the previous year's total of 337. The diseases responsible for over 60% of the total deaths continue with little change in pattern. These are malignant new growths and diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants under 1 year of age classified into age groups:-

Cause of Death	Age Groups								Totals		
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mth	3-6 mth	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	M.	F.	Tot.
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Bronch-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	2	9

There have been 9 infant deaths compared with 14 in the previous year. Of these, 3 were the result of infection and, as such, must be considered to have been avoidable.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

BIRTH RATE

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Urban District (adjusted)	19.3	19.8	18.4	19.0	23.9	20.6
West Riding	16.7	16.5	15.4	15.1	16.0	15.7
England and Wales	16.1	15.7	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.3

STILLBIRTH RATE

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Urban District	39.7	29.6	25.1	20.9	15.8	29.1
West Riding	23.9	23.1	26.4	25.9	24.7	24.6
England and Wales	22.4	23.0	23.1	23.4	22.4	22.6

DEATH RATE.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Urban District (adjusted)	11.8	13.8	13.2	13.1	12.2	12.0
West Riding	12.7	12.9	12.3	11.9	12.1	12.0
England and Wales	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.3

INFANT MORTALITY.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Urban District	31.0	47.5	29.4	24.9	35.4	71.2
West Riding	26.4	27.1	26.2	28.0	29.3	30.0
England and Wales	23.0	23.8	24.9	25.5	26.8	27.6

PART TWO.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give details of the incidence of notifiable diseases:-

DISEASES NOTIFIED IN TOWNSHIPS.

Township	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Respiratory) Non-Respiratory) Tuberculosis	Totals
Hemsworth	16	2	234	25	6	3	4	-	13	8 -	311
Fitzwilliam	26	3	34	25	55	-	1	8	-	- -	132
Kinsley	21	3	68	2	21	2	-	3	-	2 -	122
Totals	63	8	336	32	82	5	5	11	13	10 -	565

CASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever	-	4	10	8	5	6	3	5	2	4	7	9	63
Whooping Cough	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8
Measles	13	1	23	35	107	71	23	59	1	1	1	1	336
Pneumonia	1	4	3	3	4	-	1	2	6	5	1	2	32
Dysentery	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	47	21	82
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	13
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	10
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	18	14	46	48	120	82	29	67	14	22	68	37	565

CASES CLASSIFIED INTO AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 and over	Totals
Scarlet Fever	-	2	12	38	9	2	-	-	-	-	63
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Measles	17	83	101	134	1	-	-	-	-	-	336
Pneumonia	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	1	6	7	32
Dysentery	4	10	14	27	-	9	12	3	3	-	82
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5
Meningococcal Infection	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	1	-	3	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	1	-	-	13
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	3	1	10
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27	103	136	205	14	25	22	10	14	9	565

Notified infectious diseases increased from 256 in 1956 to 565. An epidemic of measles starting in the last quarter of 1956 continued until August, 1957 and accounted for 336 notifications.

Of more significance were the 82 cases of dysentery and 11 food poisoning affecting all age groups in the Fitzwilliam and Kinsley parts of the district during November and December. Unfortunately no single source of infection could be discovered in spite of intensive investigation of each case and family contacts. Many of these contacts were shown to be harbouring the germ although having no symptoms of illness and, in this respect, prompt treatment and preventive measures limited the outbreak.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table summarises the particulars contained in the Tuberculosis Register:-

Number of cases on Register	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of cases on Register at commencement of year.	54	44	16	17	131
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year.	7	3	-	-	10
No. of cases restored to the Register.	-	-	-	1	1
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification.	3	-	-	-	3
No. of cases removed from Register through:					
(a) Death	3	-	1	-	4
(b) Recovered	3	5	3	2	13
(c) Removed	1	3	-	-	4
Totals remaining on Register.	57	39	12	16	124

10 new cases were added to the Register compared with 9 the previous year.

At the end of the year there were 7 fewer cases on the Register than in 1956.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

	0 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	Total
No. of children who completed a full initial course during 1957.	112	62	174
No. of children who received Booster injections during 1957.	13	59	72

This total of 246 compares favourably with the total of 110 for the previous year.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of children at 31st December, 1957 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1943).

Age at 31.12.57	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total Under 15
Last complete course of injections whether primary or booster.					
1953 - 1957	-	464	806	536	1806
1952 or earlier	-	-	418	695	1113

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

	0 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	Total
No. of children who completed a full initial course during 1957.	136	-	136
Total number of children now considered protected.	584	281	865

136 children completed a full initial course compared with 159 in the previous year. The total number of children now considered to be protected has risen to 865 from 729.



VACCINATIONS.

The number of persons vaccinated during 1957 is as follows:-

	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 and over	Total
Primary vaccination	54	2	9	7	8	80
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	4	9	13

The number of primary vaccinations under one year shows an acceptance rate of 18.6% compared with the national figure of 43%.

POLIO. YELITIS VACCINATION.

The number of children vaccinated against Poliomyelitis during 1957 is as follows:-

	0 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	Total
No. of children who completed a full initial course during 1957.	131	362	493

The following table shows the number of children in age groups vaccinated against poliomyelitis since vaccinations commenced in 1956.

Age at 31.12.57	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Born in year	1957	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	
	-	26	43	38	32	32	56	81	84	86	83	561

The supply of vaccine during the year did not meet the demand and by the end of the year there were many children registered who had not yet been vaccinated.

PART III.

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN AND NURSING SERVICES.

HEALTH VISITING.

The number of visits made by the two fully qualified Health Visitors and one Assistant Health Visitor in the district during 1957 was as follows:-

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
To children under 1 year	234	804
To children 1 - 5 years	-	1,227
To Tuberculous cases	-	73
To others	-	255
		<hr/>
Totals:	234	2,359

Selective visits to homes where advice and help are most required is now established policy.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

These are held weekly at Hemsworth and Fitzwilliam and during the year 362 infants with their mothers made 3,867 attendances. A doctor and the local health visitor are present and help and expert advice is given on all aspects of the baby's health and feeding.

An Ultra Violet Ray clinic was held at Hemsworth each week and during the year 114 children from the Urban and Rural districts attended for treatment.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Weekly clinics are held at Hemsworth and Fitzwilliam with a doctor and the local midwives in attendance. 239 expectant mothers attended during the year.

A relaxation class for expectant mothers is held at Hemsworth weekly.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

Three fully qualified midwives and one relief midwife were employed in the district and during the year attended at 139 home confinements. Gas and air analgesia was used in 111 cases and Pethidine in 57 cases.

MATERNITY HOMES.

110 women were confined away from home because of unsuitable home conditions or because of medical condition requiring specialist care. Walton Hall Maternity Home, Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield General Hospital and Southmoor Hospital Maternity Unit were the hospitals concerned.

CARE OF THE PREMATURE INFANT.

13 live premature births were notified during the year, each case being specially investigated and advice and help given as required.

Details of survival of these infants are as follows:-

	Total		Died within			Survived over 4 weeks.
	Live	Still	24 hrs.	1 week	4 weeks	
Domiciliary	4	-	2	-	-	2
Institutional	9	4	2	1	-	6
Totals	13	4	4	1	-	8

PART FOUR.

CARE, AFTER CARE AND PREVENTION OF ILLNESS.

HOME NURSING.

The district is divided into two nursing areas each covered by a full time Queen's trained nurse with the assistance of a Divisional relief nurse. 5,640 visits were made to patients in their own homes.

Loans of nursing equipment (wheel chairs, bed rests, etc.) were made where necessary.

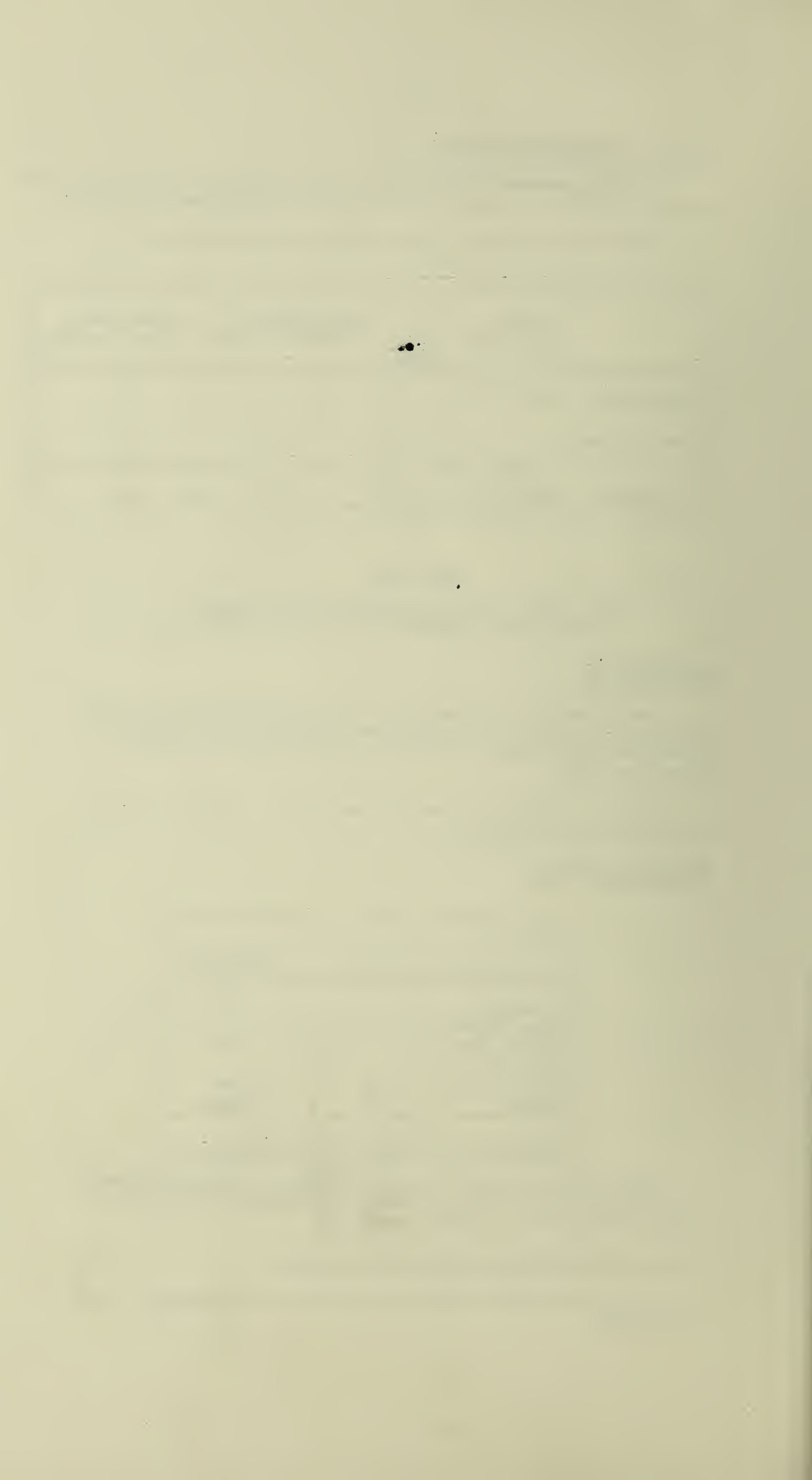
HOME HELP SERVICE.

Type of Case.	No. of cases.	Total hours employed.
Maternity	8	587
Under 65 and Chronic sick	7	579
Aged and Chronic sick	102	15,664
Others	10	1,291
Totals	127	18,121

80% of the cases were aged and sick and they received 80% of the total hours of this service. The demand for help from this section of the community continues.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47).

Action under this section of the Act was not required during 1957.



MENTAL HEALTH.

The number of patients under supervision and guardianship in the Urban District at 31.12.57 was as follows:-

Statutory Supervision	-	25
Voluntary Supervision	-	8
Guardianship	-	1

HEMSWORTH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

During the year steady progress has been made and the appointment of a new Supervisor coincided with the appointment of a Male Instructor. The male workshop now accommodates 7 pupils and the total number on the register at the end of the year was 41.

PART FIVE.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Located at South Kirkby Depot, the ambulance service conveyed 27,746 patients to and from hospitals and travelling a total of 193,498 miles. Of the patients 21,861 were outpatients, 2,765 admissions, 1,334 accidents and the remainder discharges and transfers. 4,782 were stretcher cases and there were 22,964 sitting cases. There were 1,344 emergency patients.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The arrangements of previous years continue to operate satisfactorily.

PART SIX.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

CLINICS.

A Consultant Clinic is held weekly at Hemsworth with an Assistant County Medical Officer and a Health Visitor in attendance.

At Fitzwilliam a Minor Ailments clinic is held weekly where a Health Visitor is in attendance.

No. of attendances made during the year were:-

Hemsworth	-	238
Fitzwilliam	-	400

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Routine school medical inspections were carried out during the year. Of 879 pupils examined, 140 defects were found and 134 children were referred for treatment.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Total number of examinations in the
schools by school nurses: 5086

Total number of individual pupils
found to be infested: 116

CHILD GUIDANCE.

4 cases from the Urban District attended the Child Guidance
Clinic for treatment during the year.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

9 Consultant Clinics were held during the year and 72 children
from the Urban and Rural Districts were dealt with.

48 treatment clinics were held by the Orthopaedic Nurse and
41 children from the Urban and Rural Districts were dealt with.

EYE CLINICS.

683 children from the Urban and Rural Districts attended 75
Eye clinics held at the Hemsworth Clinic. 290 children were
prescribed glasses.

SPEECH THERAPY.

104 sessions were held and 83 cases from the Urban and Rural
Districts attended.

HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sanitary Inspector's

Annual Report for the

Year Ended 31st December, 1957.

-oOo-

Public Health Inspector's Department
White Hall,
Hemsworth.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Daykin and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your approval my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances obtaining within your district during 1957.

The duties of the department were many and varied and in the following report I have attempted to comment on the more important and interesting matters. There were certain duties, e.g. meat inspection, which demanded constant attention and unfortunately time was not always available to give as close an attention to some matters I felt should have been given. Nevertheless, it is thought that some progress was made in 1957.

A great deal of emphasis was placed Nationally on the Cleaner Air Campaign on new housing, and on the improvement and repair of existing houses. Considerable new housing legislation was introduced during the year. This report makes reference to the work of the Council in these extremely important matters.

1. HOUSING.

There were 4,080 houses within your district at the end of 1957, classified as follows:-

	1957	1956
Council owned houses and bungalows.	1,647	1,617
Privately owned houses on a weekly tenancy.	990	1,009
Owner-occupied houses and bungalows.	721	717
National coal Board Estate Houses on a weekly tenancy.	722	722
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,080	4,065
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(a) New Houses.

34 dwellings were constructed and occupied within the district during the year as follows:-

	"Traditional" <u>Brick built</u> <u>houses</u>	"Trusteel" <u>type</u> <u>houses</u>	<u>Brick built</u> <u>Bungalows</u>
Council owned.	26	4	-
Privately owned.	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The 26 brick built houses formed the Regent Street site, Hemsworth, and the 4 "Trusteel" were the completion of a Kinsley site of 50 houses begun in 1956. All were occupied by applicants from the Council's 'Points' Lists compiled as long ago as 1951. 3 bungalows were built by private owners in Robin Lane, Hemsworth, and the fourth in Westfield Road, Hemsworth. The high cost of house and bungalow construction probably contributed to the small number of private properties built within the district.

modern

The demand for housing accommodation continued. There were approximately 360 applicants for Council houses on the Council's existing Points Lists at the end of the year, and this figure takes no account of the number of applicants since 1951. Further, the Council were anxious to demolish old worn-out houses within the district as quickly as alternative housing accommodation became available.

(i) New Housing Estates.

Consideration was given to new estates at Hemsworth and Kinsley. The Council's Architects submitted plans providing for 296 dwellings at Hemsworth on a site to be known as the "Highfield Road/Southmoor Road Housing Estate". The plans were provisionally approved by the Council and submitted to the Area Planning Office for consideration towards the end of the year. Draft plans for a new estate at Kinsley - the "Fitzwilliam Street/Gorton Street Estate" - were submitted by the Council's Architects and provisionally approved by the Council. The plans provided for approximately 86 dwellings at Fitzwilliam Street and 24 dwellings at Gorton Street.

Meanwhile, a tender for 26 2-bedroom bungalows at Kinsley was accepted in February, and 4 of the bungalows were ready for occupation by the end of the year. Unfortunately, a damper was put on the Council's enthusiasm in December by a Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular advising that the Government expected the total expenditure on the building of new houses by local authorities to progressively slow down, until in the year 1959/60 it would not exceed 80% of the current expenditure on housing. The Council was asked to review its future housing programme and to consult the Ministry before inviting tenders for future houses.

(b) Privately owned property on a weekly tenancy;

Many of these houses have been neglected over the years. Many owners have claimed that low rents from tenanted houses did not warrant expenditure on works of repair, let alone improvements by way of baths, hot and cold water, etc. Unfortunately, many tenants have not been aware of legislation available to enforce repair works and have relied upon landlords to at least keep the property weatherproof. Where occupiers of this type of property have reported on unsatisfactory conditions action has been taken to enforce the necessary repair works under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Two major Acts of Parliament concerning dwelling houses were brought into operation during the year, viz: the Housing Act, 1957, and the Rent Act, 1957.

The Housing Act, 1957 consolidates all housing legislation since 1936 and among many other things makes reference to a standard of fitness for a dwellinghouse.

The Rent Act, 1957, attracted most attention as it allowed owners of privately owned dwellings to increase rents to meet the cost of putting the dwellings into a reasonable state of repair. Many owners of property within the district did, in fact, take advantage of the Act and increased the rents of their properties. The average increase of rent was in the region of 6/- per week.

This Act safeguarded the interests of the tenant by allowing application to be made to the local authority for a Certificate of Disrepair when a rent increase had been made without the necessary repair works. Where a Certificate was issued, the rent increase was rendered void until the Certificate was revoked. The Act threw a considerable onus on the tenant by requiring him to make the necessary application in writing on specified forms; by dint of a good deal of national publicity most tenants who received a rent increase served the requisite form (Form 'G') on the owner specifying the repair works required, but thereafter, most tenants became lost in the welter of procedure, and it is felt, as a result, many rents within the district were increased without a corresponding repair undertaking.

5 Applications were received from tenants for a Certificate of Disrepair in 1957, and though the Act was in its infancy it seemed likely that the average tenant would not use it to full advantage.

(i) Enforcement of repair works to privately owned houses was undertaken by this department. Every complaint of house disrepair made to the department by an occupier was investigated. It was the practice to draw the owner's attention to the need for repair works either by telephone or by letter; where repair works were not complied with within 14 days or so, resource was had to statutory action.

It was necessary in the case of one house to pursue the enforcement of repair works to the West Riding Magistrates Court at Pontefract. A Nuisance Order issued by the Magistrates was eventually complied with by the Council in the default of the owner, who subsequently met the cost of the repair works involved.

(ii) National Coal Board properties, most of which are sited at Fitzwilliam and Kinsley were maintained by the National Coal Board's own repair staff. The Kinsley property would undoubtedly have presented a difficult problem but for the extremely good maintenance service. Few complaints were received from National Coal Board tenants and when they were made, prompt attention was given to our request for the necessary works and no statutory action was required on your behalf.

It is encouraging to note that the National Coal Board continued with the programme of providing hot water and baths to certain of their dwellinghouses at Fitzwilliam.

(iii) The majority of the privately owned properties on a weekly tenancy within the district are without baths and hot water and, of course, water closets are sited in the back yards. There can scarcely be any wonder that a demand exists for Council owned property with modern conveniences.

The principle seasonal defect was, of course, burst water pipes, especially to water closets sited in outbuildings. Much inconvenience and, of course, expense could be avoided if tenants would instal a lamp or give other suitable protection to exposed water pipes.

(c) Council owned properties.

Maintenance work associated with the 1,647 houses and bungalows came within the purview of the Council's Surveyor. Some of these properties are now almost 40 years old and maintenance is no mean undertaking. The Council's own staff undertook the necessary repair works and works of improvement.

It is perhaps interesting to note that the Council bought six terrace houses in Top Street, Hemsworth offered by owners who had considered the likely cost of the necessary extensive repair works beyond their reach. In addition to effecting repair works, the Council were considering improvements by way of new fire ranges, installation of electricity and new sinks at the end of the year. Improvements to property in Bond Street, Kinsley, bought by the Council in 1956, were being considered in much the same way, and during the year, tenders were invited for the installation of a new fire range, hot water system and bath at one of these houses.

(d) Sub-Standard Properties.

19 dwellings within the meaning of this heading were demolished during the year.

In 1955, it was suggested that 122 houses within your district were not capable of repair at a reasonable expense and should be demolished within the course of five years. It was also suggested that a further 188 houses warranted a similar treatment within the course of 15 years. During 1957, efforts were made to push on with the clearing of the unfit properties listed in the 5 year programme, and the following was the position in that respect at the end of the year :-

5 Year Programme of Demolition.

	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Number Demolished</u> <u>1955. 1956. 1957.</u>			<u>No. to Demolish</u> <u>January 1958</u>
<u>Kinsley.</u>					
6-68 Fitzwilliam Street.	32	4	25	-	3
16 Bond Street.	1	1	-	-	-
2-36 New Street.	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>51</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Hemsworth.</u>					
5-13 Wakefield Road	5	-	-	-	5
1-5 Green Hill)	6	-	2	-	4
1 Highfield Road)					
1-3 Barn Cottages	3	-	-	-	3
6-22 Little Hemsworth	16	-	-	-	16
11-19, 27-33, 22, 24 & 43, Barnsley Road	12	-	-	-	12
9-31 South Street	12	-	-	-	12
25-39 York Street	8	-	-	-	8
1-9 Shaftesbury Terrace	9	-	-	-	9
The Marsh, Royd Moor	1	-	-	1	-
Vissett Cottage, Barnsley Road.	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>73</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>70</u>

(1) Kinsley Properties.

(i) Fitzwilliam Street, Kinsley.

29 houses had already been demolished here, leaving Nos. 6 to 10 awaiting demolition. It was agreed with the owner of this property that demolition work should be carried out when the remaining occupier at No. 6 was rehoused as Nos. 8 and 10 were already untenanted.

(ii) New Street, Kinsley.

Of the original block of 18 houses 4 were occupied as the year opened, and all four tenants were rehoused during 1957. The block of property was demolished by August of the year and the site cleared of rubble.

A report on the condition of a block of six similar dwellinghouses, known as Nos. 1 to 11 New Street, was considered during the year and it was agreed with the owner that the properties would be closed to await demolition as tenants were offered other accommodation.

It is suggested that 96 houses in the New Street, Bond Street, Ford Street and King Street areas of Kinsley - all terrace property and all of similar construction - ought seriously to be considered for an early clearance.

(2) Hemsworth Properties.

(i) 5-11 Wakefield Road (4 houses).

The only house tenanted in this block was vacated towards the end of the year and arrangements were being made with the owner for the demolition of the property and for the clearance of the site.

(ii) 25-39 York Street (8 houses).

2 houses were occupied in January 1957 and both tenants were rehoused during February. The future of the block of eight empty houses was unresolved at the end of the year.

(iii) 6-18 Little Hemsworth (12 houses).

This property comprises 12 old stone cottages arranged in two blocks. One cottage was vacated and closed by arrangement with the owner during the year to add to the three already closed.

(iv) Marsh Cottage, Royd Moor.

This isolated cottage fell into a dangerous condition during the year. The tenant was rehoused by the Council and demolition of the cottage followed.

(e) Overcrowding.

The exact position within the district with regard to overcrowding of dwellinghouses within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1957 was not known by the department. A survey would, of course, be required for this information. A guide is given by the number of applications for houses via the Council's 'Points' Lists, but it is not considered that overcrowding exists on an extensive scale throughout the district. The Council continued to observe the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Acts in relation to its own aluminium bungalows at Hemsworth, and during the year, one tenant was rehoused by the Council from an aluminium bungalow to a larger Council house.

(f) Verminous and Dirty Houses.

Inspections were required under this heading on 26 occasions during the year. It seems astonishing that houses can still be found requiring treatment against bug infestations, but the position is improving slowly. Modern insecticides will eradicate vermin from properties provided the householder concerned is also prepared to use soap and water. The cost of treatment, where it was undertaken, was borne by the tenant.

(g) Lodging House.

It has been the practice to report on these privately owned premises sited in Union Street, Hemsworth, used as a Lodging House for men. They come within the definition of a "Common Lodging House" as laid down in the Public Health Act, 1936, and serve a particularly useful function. The premises are two-storey, with three bedrooms at first floor level and accommodation at ground floor level for the older residents. They are licensed for a maximum of 37 men, but throughout the year the premises were never fully occupied and the average number of residents, almost all of them permanent, was said to be 29.

There was a change of person responsible for the day to day management of the Lodging House during 1957. Mrs. Stocks was superseded by Mrs. Radford during May of the year.

The premises are provided with hot and cold water; they now have suitable floor coverings to the bedrooms; a modern stove supplies cooking facilities which are undertaken by the men themselves.

These premises were found to be well maintained and reasonably clean during the routine inspections. The main problem, as in previous years, is to be found in dealing with the older residents - many of whom have no relatives - during times of ill health.

(h) Housing Statistics - year 1957:-

The following statistics for the year 1957 were included in the Annual Return to the County Public Health Department.

Number of dwelling houses in the District	-	4080
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	-	-

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). | 171 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. | 735 |

Number of dwelling houses needing further action.

- | | |
|---|----|
| (2) (a) Number of houses considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. | 56 |
| (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (2)(a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 66 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers. | 42 |
| (b) Number of defective dwelling houses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action. | 45 |

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 24 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:- | |
| (a) By owners | 13 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | 1 |

Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957. (Demolition Orders)

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| (1) Number of representations, etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation. | 20 | (Informally) |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | 20 | (Informally) |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | 20 | |
| (4) Action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. | 40 | Houses closed by agreement with owners pending demolition. |

3. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Rent Act, 1957.

Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses.	Nil.
Details of Grants for conversion of buildings into houses, or for altering, enlarging, repairing, or improving houses.	Nil.

2. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

(a) The following information is relevant to this heading and shows the position within your district at the end of 1957:-

No. of houses within the district	4080
No. of pedestal water closets	4900
No. of waste water closets	5
No. of trough water closets	-
No. of pail or tub closets	13
No. of privies with covered middens or covered ashpits	15
No. of privies with open middens or open ashpits	-
No. of houses drained to Cesspools	39
No. of houses drained to small sewage disposal plants	15

(b) Waste Water Closets.

5 of these served property in Hague Terrace, Hemsworth. They are an old form of closet and unusual in this district. As the name implies, waste water is used to flush the closet and the supply is usually that of the house sink drainage. The arrangement has been found to be unsatisfactory and it is hoped to eliminate this type of closet in the near future.

(c) Privy Closets.

Though 4 were abolished during the year there were still 15 within the district at the end of 1957. They served properties due either for demolition or so isolated that drainage to the sewers is impracticable. Most of these serve Little Hemsworth properties. They are shocking conveniences and the sooner the district is rid of them the better.

(d) Ashpits and Dustbins.

The old ashpit structure used communally for the storage of house refuse awaiting collection has now been replaced throughout the whole district by the supply of a galvanised iron dustbin to each household. When replacements of dustbins are required, owners of privately owned dwellings continue to be held responsible for renewals. As the estimated life of a dustbin within your district may be reasonably considered to be 10 years, the Council alone is responsible, at the present time, for about 160 renewals annually to its own property. A dustbin costs about 30/- in 1957. I feel I must add that the practice of burning refuse in dustbins by householders is not uncommon and, of course, this most certainly reduces the useful life of the dustbin.

(e) Cesspools.

Where it is not practicable to drain existing houses to the sewer, or where new housing development has been carried out beyond the limits of the town's sewers, it is the practice to drain the properties either to cesspools or to septic tanks - a miniature form of sewage works - to deal with house drainage. There are 54 dwellings drained to either cesspools or septic tanks within your district and this figure is in increase of 3 upon 1956.

Unless cesspools are carefully constructed surface water readily gains access and in wet seasons are a source of nuisance by continually overflowing. Several cesspools within the district were in this condition during the year.

The cleansing of cesspools was undertaken by the Council by means of a mechanically operated vehicle complete with pumping apparatus. This vehicle was not engaged fully throughout the year on this work; its construction allows it to be used on street gully cleansing, and by a method of interchanging the cesspool-gully emptier component with a refuse collection body, the vehicle was also available for use for refuse collection.

Additional cesspools have meant additional costs in cleansing, and costs have steadily risen as the figures shown below demonstrate:-

	£	s.	d.
Year ending 31st March, 1958	1,034.	15.	0.
Year ending 31st March, 1957	821.	16.	3.
Year ending 31st March, 1956	667.	17.	1.
Year ending 31st March, 1955	654.	12.	6.

(f) Drainage - General Position.

With the exception of the property served by privy closets and cesspools, all properties within your district were drained to one or other of the three Sewage Works, i.e. Hemsworth, Kinsley or Fitzwilliam.

The majority of the houses built within the district since the war have been added to the existing drainage system and gradually all three sewage works have become overloaded. This comment applies particularly to the Hemsworth Works.

The year opened by an inspection by the Chief ~~Inspector~~ of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board whose subsequent report on the Hemsworth Sewage Works once again drew attention to the age, heavy loaded condition and generally poor structural state of these Works. Your Surveyor referred later in the year to the serious condition of both the Hemsworth and Kinsley Sewage Works, and a report was presented on the likely cost of carrying out the Council's scheme for the improvement of the sewage works for which the Council's Consulting Engineers were preparing revised estimates.

As the year ended, the Council were considering the possibility of carrying out schemes of improvement by instalments, dealing with the most urgent needs first and the possibility of financing some or all of the work out of revenue. Such was the concern felt, that the Consulting Engineers were requested to receive representatives of the Council to discuss the scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal improvements in general, and in particular, the possibility of carrying out parts urgently required first, though a Government restriction on capital investment did little to ease the Council's mind on works of this type.

3. NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.

A report requiring the number of inspections made for nuisances is required annually by the West Riding County Council, and the following table gives figures which were supplied for 1957:-

No. of inspections in 1957 for nuisances	-	848
Outstanding at the end of 1956	-	6
Nuisances found in 1957	-	387
Total needing abatement	-	393
Abated during 1957	-	377
No. of summonses or other legal proceedings	-	1
Informal notices served	-	387
Informal notices complied with	-	377
Statutory notices served	-	35
Statutory notices complied with	-	32

These figures mean nothing until they are associated with the definition of "nuisance", and this might be said to be defined as any matter considered prejudicial to health or likely to be a source of annoyance to the general public. Choked drainage, the keeping of animals or birds in an unsatisfactory condition and offensive smells are examples of matters within this heading.

4. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

This is a term laid down in the Public Health Act 1936 and applies to certain businesses or manufacturers. Three trades within the district were listed under this heading (two tripe boilers and one rag and bone dealer). 21 visits of inspection were made. One of the tripe boilers and gut scraping premises situated in Market Street, Hemsworth, presented a problem by reason of its size and proximity to occupied property and to the public footpath. The management of the premises co-operated fully in an attempt to reduce the smell associated with the trade.

5. RATS AND MICE.

The need for routine inspections of likely sources of infestation continued and warranted the employment of a Rat Catcher on an almost full-time basis throughout the year. Farm and allotment premises, piggeries, poultry houses, refuse tips, sewage works - all likely sources of infestation - were regularly inspected.

The introduction of the poison "Warfarin" a few years ago has most certainly eased the problems of the Rat Catcher. This poison is mixed in the proportion of 1 to 19 with oatmeal and is ready for immediate use. It is highly acceptable by the rat or mouse, which apparently feed on the bait without suspicion. This was not a feature of the older form of poisoning methods when the rat, particularly, associated the bait with danger and as a result an effective 100% clearance was not achieved. By the use of Warfarin over the past two or three years, the rat and mouse population has undoubtedly dropped to almost negligible proportions; where they do persist it is invariably by default of the owner of the land or premises, as such infestations can be cleared within 4 or 5 days of notification.

The threshing of ricks within the district always causes concern in that contractors are not anxious to fence around the stacks to prevent the escape of rats or mice. All contractors and farmers were advised yet again of the regulations in force requiring the fencing of ricks during threshing operations, and it is hoped that statutory action will not be required to enforce what is obviously a necessary requirement.

The Council continued its membership of the Barnsley and District Local Authorities Committee on Rodent Control matters and attendance was made at the two meetings held at Barnsley during 1957, when information on rodent control work was received and problems arising out of the work were discussed.

A test treatment was given to the sewers of the district to ascertain the extent of ^{rat} infestation, and I am happy to report that no infestation was found - a ^{fair} testimony to the effects of treatments during the past few years.

Rodent Control Costs.

All work undertaken on business premises was charged to the owner of the premises concerned.

All other costs incurred in connection with the treatment of infestations and works of inspection received a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Inspectors employed by the Infestation Control Department of the Ministry paid periodical visits to the district, no doubt to ensure that the Ministry was getting value for money.

The following figures are relevant to rodent control costs during the past few years:-

	£	s.	d.
Year ending 31st March, 1958	146.	5.	6.
Year ending 31st March, 1957	113.	12.	7.
Year ending 31st March, 1956	159.	6.	11.

6. WATER SUPPLY.

Every dwelling house within the district had a supply of piped water from the town's mains. The water supply is an upland supply and as a consequence soft by nature. Barnsley Corporation are the suppliers and distribution was effected as in recent years by the Hemsworth Joint Water Committee.

The main problem throughout the year was occasioned by the insufficiency of the supply at various parts of the district during periods of heavy demand. Fitzwilliam as a whole, Kinsley in part and the higher reaches of the Hemsworth districts were affected to some degree, and as a result, complaints of water shortage were numerous.

The inadequacy of supply occupied the earnest attention of the Council and the Hemsworth Joint Water Committee and considerable pressure was put on the responsible Ministry of Housing and Local Government Department for approval to water supply extensions. During April of the year, the Ministry advised that they were satisfied a case had been made out for a proposed 14" main from Cundy Cross to Ringstone Hill Reservoir, together with smaller mains, and had no objection to the Joint Water Committee proceeding to arrange for the invitation of tenders for the necessary works. The Joint Water Committee's Consulting Engineers were instructed to complete the preparation of Specifications, Drawings, Bills of Quantities and to invite tenders for the laying of the watermains. Unfortunately, due to adverse financial circumstances in the form of high rates of interest for borrowing monies, it was thought that the whole matter might have to be deferred pending change in interest rates. However, the Joint Water Committee, reported in November, that the Consulting Engineers had tenders for the pipes and fittings for the work required, and the Council agreed to accept one of the tenders for the supply of fittings. The scheme to be carried out affects both the Urban and Rural Districts.

7. FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTION.

All our efforts under this heading are directed towards achieving a clean wholesome food.

I feel that there is still much carelessness in the handling, preparation and storage of open food stuffs before sale. This is particularly noticeable with the unprotected foodstuffs - confectionery, bread, cut meats, pies, etc. - which attract flies and dust in premises where the display of these articles takes preference over protection. It was necessary to draw the attention of several shopkeepers to the need for more care in this respect and seek ~~their co-operation~~ to effect improvements. Stronger measures to enforce protection may have to be taken if improvement is not maintained. The regrettable feature is surely that there is a demand at all for unprotected foodstuffs exposed to contamination.

Regular routine inspections of all premises handling food should be made, but unfortunately the pressure of other duties limits the number of inspections possible. They are certainly not as many as I would wish.

Mobile food shops were in widespread use throughout the district. All have to achieve a standard set by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955; they should carry a supply of hot water, soap, nail brushes and towels for the use of the persons attending the vehicle and all should be registered with the local authority. Routine inspections are again demanded.

Canteens.

The West Riding County Council's practice of cooking meals for school children at canteen premises within the district continued. Cooked meals were then delivered to schools for the midday meal. Inspections of canteens and vans transporting the cooked meals to schools were made from time to time. The service was most efficient and carried on under satisfactory hygienic conditions.

Canteens at the Colliery and at factories within your district were visited from time to time. Thanks to excellent supervisors and staff at these premises, food handling and preparation was extremely good.

Unsound Food.

It is the practice of shopkeepers to report suspect foodstuffs to the department for inspection as to suitability for human consumption. These are usually tinned goods or foodstuffs which deteriorate rapidly in warm conditions. A certificate listing the articles inspected and condemned as unfit for human consumption is given to the shopkeeper. The unfit foodstuffs are then disposed of either by incineration or burial in the Council's refuse tip.

8. MEAT INSPECTION.

4 slaughterhouses of the 6 premises licensed were in regular use within the district during 1957. The number of animals slaughtered was much larger than one would expect for a district of the size of Hemsworth, but a good deal of meat wholesaling is undertaken by local butchers and the majority of the meat and offal inspected is sold outside the district.

Meat inspection methods are based on a recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and, as the figures of condemnation suggest, inspection work is most certainly required. Routine inspection requires the examination by incision of certain glands in the head, tongue, liver, lungs and mesenteries of each animal for evidence of disease. The head and heart muscles are incised for evidence of parasites. A closer and more detailed inspection of any one carcass is carried out when disease is found. Such routine inspection work requires a considerable amount of time, and as some 14,000 carcasses were inspected during 1957 within your district, a good proportion of the time available to the department was spent on these duties.

Slaughtering of animals occurred almost daily outside the 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. office hours and Sunday inspection work was required on 10 occasions. Inspection duties were also required every Saturday and an average of three evenings each week. It was necessary to spend well over 200 hours on inspection work outside the usual office hours during the course of the year to maintain our record of 100% meat inspection.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food appreciated the fact that districts similarly placed to Hemsworth were undertaking meat inspection duties far in excess of the requirements of their own populations and were having to employ extra staff for this purpose.

Exchequer Grants intended to meet the additional cost of meat inspection were made based on the number of animals slaughtered and inspected. A grant of £215 15s. 9d. was made to the Council in this respect for 1957.

The following information is relevant to the number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the slaughterhouses within your district:-

Location of Slaughterhouse	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
1. Market Street, Hemsworth.	3738	2599	5425	1
2. King Edward Street, Hemsworth.	283	465	387	-
3. Springfield Villa, Hemsworth.	135	202	-	1
4. Little Hemsworth, Hemsworth.	368	222	401	4
5. Barnsley Road, Hemsworth.	-	-	-	-
6. Wakefield Road, Fitzwilliam.	-	19	17	3
	4524	3507	6230	9

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals killed	3076	1448	9	6230	3507
No. of animals inspected	3076	1448	9	6230	3507

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-

Whole Carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
No. of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1361	472	-	1585	469
% number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	44.28%	32.6%	-	25.44%	13.4%

Tuberculosis only:-

Whole Carcasses condemned	-	2	-	-	1
No. of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	313	363	-	-	73
% number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	10.17%	25.2%	-	-	2.11%

The quantity of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year amounted to 20 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. This figure is estimated to be below 3% of the weight of animals and offals inspected.

The main reasons for condemnation were as follows:-

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>
2 whole carcasses and all organs	- Generalised tuberculosis.
1 whole carcass and all organs	- Taint and Odour.
20 part forequarters	- Localised tuberculosis.
290 heads	- Tuberculosis, Abscesses, Actinomycesis, C. Bovis.
87 tongues	- Tuberculosis, Abscesses, Actinomycesis, C. Bovis.
472 livers	- Cirrhosis, Abscesses, Tuberculosis, etc.
1100 part livers	- Cirrhosis (parasitic action).
1081 lungs	- Tuberculosis, Parasites, Inflammation, etc.
33 stomachs and intestines	- Tuberculosis.
128 udders	- Inflammation.
50 hearts	- Inflammation.

Pigs.

59 heads	- Tuberculosis.
1 carcass	- Generalised tuberculosis.
16 plucks	- Tuberculosis.
523 lungs	- Inflammation, tuberculosis.
21 livers	- Tuberculosis.

Sheep.

1607 lungs	- Parasites, Abscesses, Inflammation.
21 livers	- Parasites.

The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle - once a major source of meat condemnations - has fallen considerably during the past few years. It is now an extremely rare event to see a generalised case of tuberculosis in the local slaughterhouses, though it should be said that the local butchers do buy particularly good animals, so that the risk of condemnation is reduced on that score alone. Nevertheless, tuberculosis is one of the main reasons for the condemnation of parts of carcasses and for a good deal of the condemnation of offals, i.e. heads, lungs, livers.

The reduced incidence of tuberculosis emphasises the huge wastage of liver and lungs by parasitical action. Approximately 1,200 beast livers of the 4,524 inspected were infected to some degree by the activities of a flat fish-like parasite about 3" in length. Very few sheep seem free from worm infection of the lungs.

(a) Disposal of Unsound Meat and Offal.

The disposal of all meat and offals unfit for human consumption is carefully controlled. It is very necessary that this material should be cleared quickly from slaughterhouse premises and satisfactorily disposed of so as not to be available for human consumption. All condemned slaughterhouse material is stained with a green dye prior to removal by one or other of the processing firms which specialise in the treatment of this material. Neither firm is within your district, but it is understood that most of the material is subject to heat treatment to render it sterile and thereafter is utilised for animal feeding stuffs. Surprisingly enough, no statutory powers are available to enforce heat treatment of unsound meat and offals.

Collections are made as and when required by the processing firms from the four active slaughterhouses. It is indeed fortunate that this type of material can be disposed of ^{the} by trade, otherwise local disposal would present quite a problem.

(b) Slaughterhouses.

5 premises at Hemsworth and 1 at Fitzwilliam were licensed as slaughterhouses during 1957.

A report on slaughterhouses was presented to the Government in July 1955 by a Ministry of Food Committee. Since that time, local authorities have awaited Government legislation setting out standards of construction, layout and equipment for these premises. Slaughterhouses within your district accordingly have been maintained in as hygienic a condition as possible, but have not been subjected to any extensive alteration or improvement pending legislation. During 1957, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued draft regulations recommending minimum standards of construction, layout and equipment for slaughterhouses for the purpose of securing humane slaughtering and hygienic conditions. Enabling legislation to bring the regulations into force was still required at the end of the year. Meanwhile, the publication of the standards had been authorised, apparently for the consideration of local authorities and private traders. It would seem that there is no immediate prospect of slaughterhouses being brought up to the recommended standards.

The four premises in use within the district were maintained in a reasonable condition during the year, and indeed the largest slaughterhouse sited at Market Street was extremely well maintained and organised, so much so as to be a model of its type.

9. MILK.

A clean and 'safe' milk supply has long been sought after by sanitarians, and while milk was being produced and sold in its raw untreated state from herds which were not certified free from tuberculosis, the danger of a contaminated supply was always present. This was the position in your district up to March 1957 as there were indeed 3 producer/retailers of raw ungraded milk operating within the district.

During the past few years, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has vigorously pursued work to eliminate tuberculosis from dairy herds. This has been done on an area basis.

In February 1957 the Ministry advised the Council that the Urban District was within a larger area of South Yorkshire in which the use of special designated milks would be obligatory as from the 1st April 1957, after which date the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1957 would come into operation. Accordingly, all milk produced from dairy herds within your district has been submitted to Dairies outside the district for treatment and all milk retailed within the district has been one or other of the special designated milks, i.e. tubercle free.

Distribution of milk received its long awaited improvement when the largest retailer of milk locally at last eliminated the method of distribution by hand drawn barrows and substituted electrically propelled and suitably covered vehicles. Those vehicles abolished the need for storage of crates of bottled milk while awaiting distribution at various parts of the district on unprotected sites readily fouled by dogs.

The sampling of milk, hitherto a regular feature of our work, was not undertaken during the year, as the Public Health Laboratory Service advised that duplication would arise as sampling was undertaken as a matter of routine at the Dairy premises outside the district.

The position with regard to milk retailers within the district is as follows:-

(1) The Milk (Special Designated) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.

Number of licences in force for:-

	<u>Dealers.</u>	<u>Supplementary.</u>
(a) Pasteurised Milk	8	3
(b) Sterilised Milk	10	2

(2) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force for:-

	<u>Dealers.</u>	<u>Supplementary.</u>
(a) Tuberculin tested milk	-	1

No. of inspections made at premises of licencees - 36.

10. ICE CREAM.

There was no manufacture of ice cream at premises within your district and all ice cream sold was produced at premises licensed by neighbouring local authorities. Most of the ice cream was prepacked. 37 shops were registered by the Council for the sale of ice cream during the year. All shops sold ice cream from electrically operated refrigerators.

Motor vans retailed ice cream, some of which was not prepacked. Vans were required to carry supplies of hot water, soap and towels for use by the vendor for hand washing and for any necessary washing of equipment.

Sampling of ice cream was not undertaken within the district during the year as the Public Health Laboratory Service advised that samples were already being submitted by outside district local authorities. The co-operation of the ice cream vendor has to be sought at all times to prevent any possible contamination of the ice cream product; obviously a careless salesman can ruin ^{strict} hygiene precautions taken at the place of manufacture.

11. SHOPS ACT, 1950 - SECTION 38.

Sanitary Accommodation and Washing Facilities.

Suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for the use of persons employed about the business of shop premises is required. Inspections were made of shop premises during the course of routine food hygiene enquiries and the 7 cases of unsatisfactory conditions found were remedied.

12. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Little, if any, improvement was effected during the year. The main sources of air pollution were in the Fitzwilliam area with the Coke Oven Battery, Colliery Boiler Chimneys and Colliery loco engines continuing to present a serious problem. Adding to the pollution of the air from these sources were more than 4,000 domestic chimneys within your district.

In January 1957 following many complaints from Fitzwilliam residents, the Coke Oven management was approached about the emission of fumes from the Coke Oven battery at Fitzwilliam; atmospheric conditions were particularly bad at this time and the effect of fumes from the battery was aggravated by exceptionally foggy conditions. The Management insisted that the battery was being worked as efficiently as it was possible to work it and that it incorporated all known equipment to reduce emissions to an absolute minimum. Further complaints were received during the latter part of the year, when once again the management's support was asked for in an attempt to mitigate the nuisance. Again, the management made the point that the battery was being maintained and worked as efficiently as possible.

As some emission of smoke and fumes from this battery of coke ovens appears unavoidable, one can only be grateful that the direction of the prevailing wind carries fumes away from adjacent property on most days throughout the year. At least there were no breakdowns of the plant during 1957 to give long emissions of fumes.

The Council's Smoke Abatement Sub-Committee met representatives of the Colliery to discuss the problems associated with smoke emissions from the Colliery boiler chimneys and from loco engines working in the Colliery yards. Part of the boiler plant required for steam raising purposes at the Colliery is mechanically fired and the chimney serving this part does not create a nuisance, but the hand fired boilers, as one might expect, emitted much black smoke and were a source of continual nuisance, as the management readily agreed. The management promised to make every effort to reduce smoke emissions from the hand fired boilers until such time as the National Coal Board reorganises the steam raising plant.

There was a good deal of National and Regional activity in the Cleaner Air Campaign and much emphasis was placed on the implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, particularly with regard to the setting up of smoke control areas, i.e. areas within which it shall be an offence to emit smoke from any building. The Council was urged, along of course, with all local authorities, to consider setting up smoke control areas and, as an important preliminary, to incorporate provisions in Building Byelaws requiring all new appliances to be smokeless. While applauding the aims of the Clean Air Act, the Council felt obliged to point out the very real difficulty facing a mining area such as Hemsworth where concessionary coal was available to miners. The Council considered the setting up of a smoke control area or areas within the Hemsworth Urban District to be an unlikely possibility in the near future.

The Council continued its membership of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council. One interesting suggestion from the Advisory Council was given approval in that a panel of experts might be established with a view to achieving a measure of uniformity of standards with regard to the approval or modification of plans for new fuel burning plant and height of chimneys.

Road Transport - Diesel Engines.

Many of these vehicles throw out offensive fumes at low level and undoubtedly create a serious nuisance. Emissions are as a result of inefficient mechanical operation and, therefore, uneconomical. No doubt owners of offending vehicles will themselves deal with the problem in the course of the next few years pending firm action by the Police authorities.

Measuring of Atmospheric Pollution.

As in recent years, equipment at Vale Head Park, Hemsworth, was examined monthly for readings of air pollution. The monthly and annual figures shown relate, of course, to the vicinity of Vale Head Park only and give no indication of the pollution at Fitzwilliam in proximity to the Coke Ovens and Colliery chimneys. Figures of pollution in the vicinity of Vale Head Park certainly show no improvement over the past 5 years.

The following figures are listed for comparison purposes. The figure of tons per square mile refers to the estimated sootfall.

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
January	10.25 tons per sq.	13.45	11.26
February	14.11 Mile.	17.34	16.54
March	8.20	7.61	13.87
April	12.79	11.68	7.44
May	14.25	9.17	14.91
June	17.65	16.33	9.63
July	23.77	16.19	7.75
August	15.64	8.79	5.87
September	9.90	13.90	10.22
October	10.15	10.98	18.77
November	Bowl broken.	9.35	14.28
December	8.40	13.31	11.15
	<u>145.11</u>	<u>148.10</u>	<u>141.69</u>

Figures for 1954 and 1953 were:-

1954 - 144.70 tons per square mile.
1953 - 145.42 tons per square mile.

13. FACTORIES.

39 premises were registered within the district and listed in the register of factories at the end of the year. 6 factories were registered as factories without mechanical power other than for lighting and heating; 30 were registered as factories with mechanical power for the processes involved while a further 3 were building sites within the district subject to the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937.

79 visits of inspection were made to factory premises in pursuance of that part of the Factories Act, 1937 which relates to sanitary accommodation. Attention was given to 6 premises subject to the Fire Escape provisions of the Act.

The following information was submitted to the Ministry of Labour with regard to the inspection of factories within the district during 1957:-

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority (i.e. factories with no mechanical power).	6	14	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in 1 to which Section 7 applies (sanitary accommodation (i.e. factories with mechanical power).	30	62	Nil	Nil
3. Other premises under the Act, i.e. Works of building, etc.	3	3	Nil	Nil

(Sections 1,2,3,4,6 & 7 of the Factories Act, 1937 refer to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences respectively).

Particulars of cases in which defects were found:-

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
1. Want of cleanliness	Nil	Nil
2. Insufficient sanitary conveniences	Nil	Nil
3. Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	Nil	Nil
4. Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil

OUTWORK - Section 110 and 111.

(i.e. work undertaken at dwellinghouses on behalf of factory premises).

Nil.

14. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Visits of enquiry were made in reported cases of notifiable disease and relevant enquiry details passed on to the Medical Officer of Health's Department during the year. Not a little of the time available to the department was spent investigating dysentery notifications when it also was necessary to submit faeces samples from suspect cases to the Public Health Laboratory Service until reported free from infection.

15. PETROLEUM LICENCES.

13 premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit within the district during the year. The necessary administration and visits of inspection in connection with the licensing of the respective storage premises was taken by the department.

16. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The organisation of this service came within the control of the department. Collection was undertaken by the Council's own motor vehicles, of which four covered side loading Ford vehicles were in daily use. A fifth vehicle - convertible with a cesspool vehicle - was required one day each week.

Refuse was collected from over 4,000 house, shop and factory premises within the district and a weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year in all weathers. During periods of prolonged rain and snow this was no mean achievement. Refuse tends to be heavy due to the nature of the district and it was not unusual for the refuse collectors to empty the equivalent of two or three full dustbins of refuse at particular household properties. In addition, considerable quantities of 'bats' sorted from coal required removal.

Each refuse collecting vehicle was manned by a driver and one loader, with the exception of one vehicle which for two days each week was manned by an additional loader to cope with a slightly larger round. No complaints were received from the public about the service during the year.

Disposal of refuse was by a measure of controlled tipping. Tipping of refuse is carried out on a width of about 45 feet and to a depth of 6 feet, and by this method, the man working at the tip readily controls the levelling of refuse. The tip becomes better consolidated by the passage of vehicles and nuisance is reduced to an absolute minimum. This method was practised at the disposal site at a part of a disused quarry known as the Brickyard Quarry off South Street at Hemsworth.

The usual sources of trouble with refuse disposal concern internal combustion of the tip, deliberate firing of the exposed surfaces of the tip by trespassers, and cricket infestations. It was possible to avoid internal combustion by a careful consolidation of the tip, but trespassing did occur and fires deliberately started caused much unnecessary work. Cricket infestations occurred throughout the summer months to a varying degree in defiance of all our efforts, and only by the most careful attention was a serious nuisance prevented. Gammexane insecticide powder was used at weekly intervals with much success on all unconsolidated edges of the refuse tip. It was unfortunate that nearby house property was infested to a minor degree on one occasion, but I am glad to report that continued use of the insecticide eventually proved satisfactory.

It is estimated that the tipping accommodation available for use at the Brickyard will last until 1959, by which date the quarry will be at the level of adjacent land in South Street. Recommendations for controlled tipping suggest the covering of all tip surfaces with a layer of soil; this can be an extremely expensive process and, while desirable, is not practicable as soil is not always readily available. Fortunately, the intermediary layers of refuse settle to a hard and imcuous surface, but the final layer should have a covering of earth, if only that the completed tip might be put to some use. It should be said that possible tipping sites within your district are not numerous and consideration will have to be given to the disposal of refuse if other parts of the Brickyard Quarry cannot be leased for use from the Brick Company concerned.

Maintenance of refuse vehicles was undertaken by a local garage concern and was a continuance of the arrangements of recent years; all servicing was carried out at the garage, and only very minor running repairs were undertaken by your own staff. This arrangement worked satisfactorily and there were no undue delays on the refuse collection service as a result.

The cost of refuse collection and disposal for the financial year ending 31st March, 1958 was £7,394. 9s. 4d. and are itemised as shown. Comparative figures are also shown for recent years. Proposed additional house building will, of course, add to refuse collection and disposal costs.

	1957/58.			1956/57.			1955/56.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Wages	5268.	6.	11.	4912.	4.	5.	4714.	8.	4.
2. Petrol	704.	11.	8.	739.	9.	10.	649.	10.	10.
3. Oil	9.	7.	0.	11.	17.	2.	10.	7.	10.
4. Repairs, Insurance and Licences	723.	11.	4.	777.	19.	0.	470.	5.	3.
5. Cesspool convertible refuse collector	413.	9.	9.	458.	15.	4.	447.	4.	6.
6. Stores, protective clothing etc.	275.	2.	8.	184.	17.	7.	80.	8.	8.
	<u>£7394.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>£7085.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>£6372.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>5.</u>

Salvage.

Clean waste paper was extracted where possible from household and shop refuse and baled for disposal at the Southmoor Road Depot, Hemsworth. A Bradford Waste Paper Merchant bought and collected all bales of waste paper from the Depot.

The following figures give the quantities salvaged during the past few years:-

Year	Tons Cwts. Qrs.			Average per Ton.	£	s.	d.
1957	42	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	£6. 10. Od.	272.	16.	3.
1956.	47	16	-	£6. 14. Od.	320.	0.	0.
1955	52	0	2	£7. 9. Od.	386.	7.	3.
1954	48	17	1	£6. 5. Od.	306.	7.	9.

Scrap Tins.

There was a trade demand for scrap tins and scrap iron during the year. 27 tons 2 cwts. were extracted from refuse at the Brickyard refuse tip and sold by arrangement with the Yorkshire Joint Scrap Survey District Committee to Barnsley Corporation for £111. 1. 9d. The figures for 1956 were 4 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. and realised £70. 12. 2d.

This type of material is better extracted from the tip in order to give refuse a better chance to consolidate.

17. CONCLUSION.

This report was not compiled without much searching of records, and I am indebted to Mr. Wheeler, my Assistant, for a good deal of the factual information it contains.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Medical Officer of Health for his support at all times and to tender my thanks to the members of the Council's indoor and outdoor staffs for their friendly co-operation throughout the year.

Finally, may I thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Daykin and Gentlemen, for your help and interest in the carrying out of the duties of the Department.

Yours faithfully,

C.H. SEAL,

Public Health Inspector.

